

DAVYDOVA, S.M., red.; KASHIREN, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Finishing and facing materials] Materialy otdelochnye i ob-
litsovochnye. Izd.ofitsial'noe. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo standartov,
1961. 203 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Finishes and finishing--Standards)

DAVYDOVA, S.M., red.; KASHIRIN, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Electrical equipment] Elektricheskie apparaty, Izd.ofitsial'-
noe. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo standartov, 1961. 205 p.

(MIRA 15:1)

(Electric apparatus and appliances—Standards)

DAVIDOVA, S.M., red.; KASHIRIN, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Binding materials, concrete, and concrete aggregates]
Viazhushchie materialy, betony i zapolniteli dlia betona. 1^{ed.}
ofitsial'noe. Moskva, Standartgiz, 1962. 443 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Building materials—Standards)

DAVYDOVA, S.M., red.; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Electric cables, wires, and cords]Kabeli, provoda i shnury
elektricheskie. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, Standartgiz,
1962. 571 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Electric cables--Standards)

(Electric wire--Standards)

(Electric lines--Standards)

DAVYDOVA, S.M., red.; KASHIRIN, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Industrial enterprises; methods for determining harmful substances in the air] Predpriatiia promyshleniye; metody opredeleniia vrednykh veshchestv v vozdukh. ¹zd. ofitsial'-noe. Moskva, Standartgiz, 1961. 65 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po vnedreniyu peredovoy tekhniki v narodnoye khozyaystvo.
(Air--Analysis) (Gases, Asphyxiating and poisonous)

L 59933-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4/Pe-4 RPL WW/
 ACCESSION NR: AP5016225 JW/RM UR/0063/65/010/003/0354/0355
 542.958.1 + 547.321 34

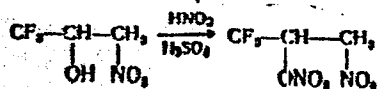
AUTHOR: Fokin, A.V.; Komarov, V.A.; Sorochkin, I.N.; Davydova, S.M.

TITLE: Nitration of 1,1,1-trifluoropropylene by nitrogen dioxide and a study of the nitration products

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo. Zhurnal, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 354-355

TOPIC TAGS: nitration, olefin, nitrogen oxide, nitration product

ABSTRACT: The nitration of olefins having the general formula $Rf-CH=CH_2$ (where $Rf = CF_3, C_3F_7-CH_2-CF_2$) was studied. Because the individual compounds cannot be separated by ordinary fractionation of the reaction mixture, the reaction products were treated with water, the reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl ether, and the ether solution was dried and fractionated. 3-Nitro-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol (I, 80% yield) and 3-nitro-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol nitrate (II, 10% yield) were obtained. Compound II was also obtained by treating I with a nitrating mixture:

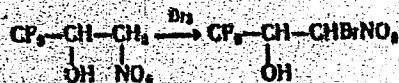


Card 1/3

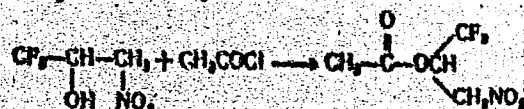
L 53931-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016225

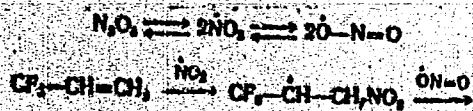
Bromination of 1 in an alkaline medium produced 3-nitro-3-bromo-1, 1, 1-trifluoro-2-propanol:



and the reaction of 1 with acetyl chloride yielded 1, 1, 1-trifluoro-3-nitro-2-propanol:

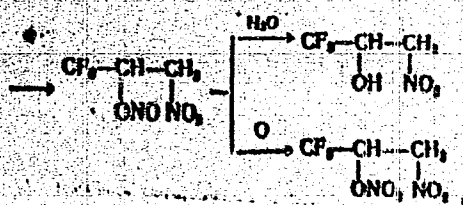


On the basis of the products obtained, the nitration of 1, 1, 1-trifluoropropylene may be represented as follows:



Card 2/8

58933-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5018225



Orig. art. has: 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

FOKIN, A.V.; KOMAROV, V.A.; SKLADNEV, A.A.; DAVYDOVA, S.M.

Reactivity of nitroperfluoroalkyl nitrites and products of their transformation. Part 1: Reaction of nitroperfluoroalkyl nitrites with hydrogen sulfide. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.9:1662-1664 S 164

Reactivity of nitroperfluoroalkyl nitrites and products of their transformation. Part 2: Reaction of nitroperfluoroalkyl nitrites with mercaptans. Ibid.:1664-1666 (MIRA 18:10)

LIMAR', T.F.; UVAROVA, K.A.; BULACHEVA, A.F.; SGYVUBM, A.S.; BEDNOVA, I.N.; MAKOVSKAYA, E.B.; SOLOMEINA, G.I.; DOLMATOV, Yu.D.; BOBYPENKO, Yu. Ya.; KOGAN, F.I.; KOVALENKO, P.N.; IVANOVA, Z.I.; FOKIN, A.V.; KOMAROV, V.A.; SOROCHKIN, I.N.; DAVYDOVA, S.M.; RAVDEL', A.A.; GORELIK, G.N.; DAUKSHAS, V.K. [Dauksas, V.]; PIKUNAYTE, L.A. [Pikunaite, L.]; SHARIPOV, A.Kh.; SHABALIN, I.I.; STEPNOVA, G.M.; SHMIDT, Ye.V.; DUBOV, S.S.; STRUKOV, O.G.

Scientific research papers of the members of the All-Union Mendeleev Chemical Society (brief information). Zhur. VHKO 10 no.3:350-360 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Donetskii filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv (for Limar', Uvarova, Bulacheva). 2. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiiy institut (for Shubin, Bednova, Makovskaya, Solomeina). 3. Chelyabinskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektного instituta mineral'nykh pigmentov (Dolmatov, Bobyrenko). 4. Rostovskiy-na-Donu universitet (for Kogan, Kovalenko, Ivanova). 5. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiiy institut imeni Lencoveta i Institut mineral'nykh pigmentov (for Ravdel', Gorelik). 6. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Kpsukasa (for Daukshas, Pikunayte). Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh proizvodstv (for Shariipov, Shabalin). 8. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiiy institut imeni Kirova (for Stepnova, Shmidt).

[illegible]

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
CA										NA									
Influence of various factors on the velocity and the equilibrium of the fumarase reaction. S. Ya. Davydova. <i>Biokhimiya</i> 10, 130-45 (1945).—The enzymatic formation of L-malic acid from fumaric acid is speeded up by phosphate and arsenate ions. The position of equil. is not altered. Mg also has an activating effect. The ions Cl, NO₃, Br, I, and CNS decrease the velocity of the reaction. H. Priestley																			
Lab. Physiol. Chem., AS USSR																			
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
SECTION DIVISION										SECTION DIVISION									
SUBSECTION										SUBSECTION									

1ST AND 2ND DEGREES		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH DEGREES	
CA The role of phosphorus compounds in the mechanism of the fumarase reaction. S. Ya. Davydova (Acad. Sci., Moscow). <i>Biokhimiya</i> 12, 135-40(1947); cf. C.A. 39, 4337'.—The transformation of fumaric to malic acid with cryst. fumarase proceeds in dialyzed exts. not contg. inorg. P. Hence, this transformation may proceed directly without the intermediate formation of a phosphorylated product. Inorg. phosphate produces an activating effect, which is greatest in 0.052 M soln. Creatine phosphate and adenosine triphosphate do not activate the fumarase. H. Priestley 11-A Lab. Physiol. Chem., A S USSR					
COMMON ELEMENTS OPEN ALPHABETICAL INDEX ALPHABETICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
ALPHABETICAL INDEX ALPHABETICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					

USSR/Chemistry - Malic Acid - Transformation Apr 1948
Chemistry - Water, Heavy

"Mechanisms of the Transformation of Malic Acid
Under the Influence of Malodehydrase," S. Ya.
Davydova, A. S. Konikova, Lab Physiol Chem, Acad Sci
USSR, 2½ pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol IX, No 2

Describes experiments conducted to determine the
lability of hydrogen, and in particular to deter-
mine the transformation of malic acid under the ef-
fects of enzymes of malodehydrase. Tests conducted
in medium containing heavy water whose terminal con-
centration was 20%. Submitted by Academician Ya. G.
Parnas, 14 Feb 1948.

62T2

DAVIDOVA, S. IA.

USSR/Medicine - Liver
Medicine - Amino Acids

Mar 49

"Research with C¹³ on Restoring Dicarboxylic Amino Acids in the Liver," A. S. Krasil'nikova, V. M. Orskhovich, M. G. Kritsman, S. Ya. Davydova, A. S. Khokhlov, M. G. Nukavadze, B. V. Otteson, M. I. Manshikov, L. L. Gol'din, Inst Biol and Med Chem, Acad Med Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LIX, No 3

Using C¹³, investigated the restoration of aminedicarboxylic acids of proteins in a normal and regenerated liver, and in sections of the liver adjoining the regenerate and removed from it. Concludes that protein exchange in regenerated tissue is characterized neither by an increased, in comparison with exchange in normal tissue, formation speed of dicarboxylic amino acids, nor by a more intensive inclusion of them in the proteins.

Submitted by Acad A. I. Oparin, 26 Jan 49

PA 39/49T65

DAVIDOVA S. Ya., KRITSMAN M.G. and KONIKOVA A.S.

6195. Kritsman M.G., Konikova A.S. and Davidova S.Ia. Processes of formation of aminoacids in blood Dokladi Akademii Nauk SSSR, Moscow 1949, 69/3 (397-400) Issus. 3

An enzyme system for the synthesis of amino-acids is demonstrated in the whole blood of man, rat and pigeon. The carbon chain of various hydroxy- and ketoacids is split, with subsequent transformation in the tricarboxylic acid cycle, and eventual amination or transamination. The resulting amino-acids are always dicarboxylic. Transamination may occur in both erythrocytes and in plasma.

Fuks-Zagreb

SO: Excerpta Medica - Section II Vol. III No. 11

DAVIDOVA, S. YA.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

8-24-54
RMZ

(3)
Investigation of protein synthesis in normal and in tumor-bearing rats by means of deuterium. A. S. Konikova and S. Ya. Davydova (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 22, 420-4 (1953) (in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 48, 10840a. —The rate of formation of proteins in the organs and tissues of embryonic, 2-week-old, and mature rats was studied. The rats drank 4% D₂O continuously, and then for several days 99% D₂O was introduced in the amt. of 3 ml./100 g. weight. For embryonic studies, D₂O was injected subcutaneously into the pregnant rats, and the rats drank 4% D₂O during the gestation period. Two-week-old rats fed on mother's milk from birth, the mothers drinking 4% D₂O during the nursing period. Proteins in the sep. organs and tissues were detd. by phosphoric acid pptn., followed by boiling. The proteins were then washed repeatedly to remove D by phys. exchange, dried to const. wt., and incinerated. The water produced was analyzed for D by the density-flotation method. The rate of protein synthesis was judged by the excess of D in the proteins. In rats bearing M₁ sarcomas the at. percentage of D in the proteins of all organs is somewhat lower than in the proteins of normal rats. Apparently protein resynthesis is hampered during malignant growth. Labeled isotope was then introduced *in vivo* prior to grafting of sarcoma M₁; the tumor was allowed to grow for 7 days on one rat, and for ten days on the others; the proteins were sepd. from the organs, and the tumor and isotope values were detd. Only a trace of isotope was present in the tumor. Proteins are apparently not utilized by tumors during their growth; this suggests that the proteins of malignant neoplasms are constructed from low-mol. structural units entering from the total metabolic pool of the organism. Clayton F. Holoway.

DAVYDOVA, S. YA.

H 175T54

USSR/Medicine - Proteins, Formation 11 Jul 50
Deuterium

"Intensity of Protein Formation of Various Organs of Rats in Relationship to Their Age,"
S. Ya. Davydova, A. S. Konikova, Inst Biol
and Med Chem, Acad Med Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk" Vol LXXIII, No 2, pp 349-350

Studies subject problem by testing intensity of occlusion and decrease of deuterium in proteins of various tissues of 2-week old and adult rats, when their water diet is $\frac{1}{2}$ D₂O. Greatest intensity in adults is in the liver and least in

175T54

USSR/Medicine - Proteins, Formation 11 Jul 50
(Contd)

the muscles, while in young rats greatest is in skin and muscles and least in the liver, possibly due to former being the more rapidly developing tissues in postembryonal stage. Three tables. Submitted 22 Apr 50 by Acad A. I. Oparin.

175T54

DAVIDOVA, S. YA.

USSR/ Medicine - Administration of
Proteins Jun 51

"Parenteral Administration of Proteins, Protein Hydrolysates, and Amino Acids for Purposes of Nutrition," S. Ya. Davydova, Moscow, Inst of Biol and Med Chem, Acad Med Sci USSR

"Klin Med" Vol XXIX, No 6, pp 16-21

Reviews subject of parenteral administration of proteins, with particular attention to Russian work on the subject. Discusses M. G. Belen'kiy and V. M. Orekhovich's species non-specific serum, N. A. Fedorov's "colloidal infusin" (casein hydrolysate which can be also used as a blood substitute), 198151

USSR/ Medicine - Administration of
Proteins (Contd) Jun 51

B. I. Zbarskiy's "parempit" (a hydrolysate of several proteins which contains all essential amino acids), a new hydrolysate developed by V. M. Orekhovich, S. S. Perov's "protoacid" (product of alkaline hydrolysis of various proteins), M. M. Gubergits's "aminostimulin" (hydrolysate of casein or egg protein); mixts of pure cryst amino acids for parenteral administration (including synthetic acids).

198151

DAVYDOVA, S.Ya.;NOVAKOVSKAYA, I.Yu.

Intensity of inclusion into tissue proteins of radioactive methionine
in rats and dogs in parenteral feeding during protein deficiency.
Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.5:570-577 Sept-Oct 1952. (GLML 25:1)

1. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry of the Academy of
Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow.

DAVYDOVA, S.Ya.

[Blood and its circulation] Krov' i ee dvizhenie. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo inl'turno-prosvetitel'noi lit-ry, 1953. 67 p. (MIRA 6:12)
(Blood)

U S S R

Enzymic labilization of α -hydrogen of hydroxy acids.
S. Ya. Davydova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 90,
387-39 (1953). Deuterated malic acid, prepd. by catalytic
addn. of D_2 to di-Et oxaloacetate followed by hydrolysis of
the ester, and deuterated succinic acid were examd. Malic
acid, coenzyme, malic dehydrogenase soln., and KCN
on incubation showed that the resulting oxaloacetic acid
hinders the oxidation of malic acid if KCN is not present to
bind the latter acid; oxaloacetic acid does not affect li-
bilization of α -H of malic acid. Selenite under anaerobic
conditions blocks the dehydrogenase function of succinic
dehydrogenase and its ability to labilize the α -H atoms of
succinic acid (cf. *C.A.* 42, 6389n). H acceptors, e.g. meth-
ylene blue, increase the labilization of α -H atoms of malic
acid. This labilization is a specific enzymic reaction of
succinic dehydrogenase, although possibly different active
groups of the enzyme participate in the various steps of the
process.
G. M. Kosolapoff

62

The development of a grafted sarcoma in rats is characterized by a high degree of malignancy. In the study of the development of a grafted sarcoma in rats, the following results were obtained: 1. The development of a grafted sarcoma in rats causes an increase in the content of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA) in the liver, kidney, lungs, and spleen. No such increase was observed in the tissue of the malignant growth proper. The growth of the grafted malignancy results in a change in the ratios of the bases of the nucleic acids. In this respect there is a difference in the behavior of the tissue of the malignant growth proper and other body tissues of the rats. As the malignant growth develops, the percentage content of thymine in it is higher in the tumor tissue and lower in other body tissues. The quantity of adenine in nucleic acids in the tissue of the affected rats is higher than in the control rats, while that of guanine is lower. In the tissue of the developing cancer there is no change in the content of adenine of the nucleic acids, while that of guanine is increased. Cf. following abstr.

B. S. Levins

Data on the metabolism of nucleic acids and their nitrogen bases in the rabbit with an implanted progressive malignant tumor. A. M. Kurin, S. Ya. Davydova, and A. D. Rod-tarvakaya (Inst. Exptl. Pathol. and Cancer Therapy, Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 10, 184-8 (1954).--In rabbits with a vigorously developing metastatic Brown-Pearce type of implanted malignancy a considerable shift is observed in the nucleic acid metabolism which is possessed of an interesting regularity in relation to the thymine content. It is perhaps significant that the shift in the nucleic acids of the tissues of animals naturally immune to the malignancy follows the same course as in susceptible animals. In rabbits developing a rapidly metastasizing Brown-Pearce sarcoma the shift in the types and ratios of the nucleic acids and their N bases is of the same character in the body tissues as it is in the malignancy proper. This is contrary to the picture developed in the case of localized carcinomas C-35 and M-1 in rats. B. S. Levint...

Category= :

Abs. Jour. :

Author :

Institut. :

Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : posure to ultrasonic waves, the values of incorporation of GC into the proteins and nucleoproteins of the organs approached normal in cases of regression or resorption of the tumor; otherwise they remained elevated. No regular shifts were found in the content and composition of the nucleic acids.-- G. P. Georgiyev

Card: 2/2

13

DAVYDOVA, S.Ya.; SAPOZHNIKOVA, M.B.

Effect of sarcolysin and dopan on the biosynthesis of pyrimidines of nucleic acid in transplanted tumors and tissues of the recipient organism. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 49 no.3:89-93 Mr '60.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimii (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk A.A.Tustanovskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR N.N.Blokhin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.N.Chernigovskim.

(URACIL)

(ALANINE)

(PYRIMIDINE)

(NUCLEIC ACIDS)

(TUMORS)

DANYLOVA, S.Ya.

Influence of some components of nucleic acids and their precursors on the inclusion of glycine-1-C14 and tyrosine-1-C14 in proteins of normal and tumorous tissues. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.7:58-61 J1 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimii Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR N.N. Blokhin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR A.D. Timofeyevskim.
(TUMORS) (GLYCINE) (TYROSINE) (NUCLEIC ACIDS)

DAVYDOVA, S. Ya.; DROZDOVA, G.A., Prinimala uchastiye: SAPOZHNIKOVA, M.B.

Activation of amino acids in the cytoplasm of cells in some normal tissues and in transplanted tumors. Vop. med. khim. 8 no.5:463-468
S - 0'62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

DAVYDOVA, S.Ya.; DROZDOVA, G.A.

Effect of ribonuclease on the process of aminoacyladenylate formation. Report No.2: Comparative study of activation of amino acids and peptides. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.1:27-33 Ja-F '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SHAPOT, V.S.; DAVYDOVA, S.Ya.; DROZDOVA, G.A.

Induction of catalase and cystine desulfurase activity in transplanted mouse hepatoma under the effect of ribonucleo-protein isolated from the normal liver. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.1:102-104 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimi i eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.

DAVYDOVA, S.Ya.; DROZDOVA, G.A.

Data on the mechanism of protein synthesis in liver microsomes and transplanted tumors in rats. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.2: 161-167 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

DROZDOVA, G.A.; DAVYDOVA, S.Ya.

Protein biosynthesis in mice during the process of maligai-
zation of the liver with orthoaminoazotoluene. Vop. med.
khim. 9 no.5:469-475 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimi Institute eksperimental'noy i
klinicheskoy onkologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

TARMISTO, V., kand. geogr. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: RENTER, R.;
VINT, E.; ELENURM, Kh. [Ellemurm, H.]; REBANE, I.; ANSBERG, T.;
DAVIDOVA, T., red.; LIIVAND, T., tekhn. red.

[The Estonian S.S.R.] Estonskaia SSR. Tallinn, Estonskoe gos.
izd-vo, 1962. 635 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Estonia)

SAAR, Asmu; DAVYDOVA, T., red.; KASIMETS, O., tekhn. red.

[Aegviidu - NeliJarve] Aegviidu-NeliJarve. Tallinn, Estonskoe
gos.izd-vo, 1959. 50-p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Aegviidu--Guidebooks)

DAVYDOVA, T.A.

"The Characteristics of Angiocholitis and Cholecystitis During
Botkin's Disease", paper submitted at Conference on Problems of Epidemic
Hepatitis, Leningrad, 8 May 57,

Sum in 1429

DAVYDOVA, T.A., kand. med. nauk.

Characteristics of disorders of the gallbladder and biliary tract
in Botkin's disease. Sovet. med. 23 no.2:57-62 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz kafedry propedev'tiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. M.D. Tushinsky) i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, pathol.

biliary tract & gallbladder (Rus))

(BILIARY TRACT, pathol.

in infect. hepatitis (Rus))

(GALLBLADDER, pathol.

same)

IVANOV, K.K.; KOVALENKOVA, V.K.; DAVYDOVA, T.A.; BORISOVA, V.N. Prinsipali
uchastiye; SOKOLOVA, L.B.; PROKHOROVA, T.G.; SHATILOVA, Z.K.;
PYL'NEVA, L.I.; SEMENOVA, V.S.

Obtaining colimycin on an enriched medium. Med.prom. 14 no.11:13-16
N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut po izyskaniu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(NEOMYCIN)

SKRYLEV, I.D.; BORISIKHINA, V.I.; MORKUSHIN, S.G.; Prinimala uchastiye:
DAVYDOVA, T.A., studentka

Extraction of mixed heavy metal ferrocyanides in colloidal solutions
from their hydrosols by emulsification. Part 1: Effect of gelatin
additions and of the amount of organic liquid used for emulsification.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 4 no.4:611-613 '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova, kafedra
fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii.

(Ferrocyanides)

SKRYLEV, L.D.; BORISIKHINA, V.I.; MOKRUSHIN, S.G.; Prindmala uchastiye:
DAVYDOVA, T.A., studentka

Recovery of mixed ferrocyanides of heavy metals from their hydrosols
in colloidal solution by the emulsification method. Part 2: Effect
of electrolyte addition. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh 4
no.6:968-970 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova, kafedra
fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii.
(Ferrocyanides) (Colloids) (Electrolytes)

IVANOV, K.K.; LIROVA, S.A.; DAVYDOVA, T.A.

Determination of the rate of oxygen dissolution and of the intensity
of respiration of micro-organisms by means of gas analyzers. Lab.
delo 7 no.7:45-48 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(RESPIRATION) (ANTIBIOTICS)

STAVSKAYA, V. V., dotsent; DAVYDOVA, T. A., kand. med. nauk;
IGNAT'YEVA, N. A. (Leningrad)

Clinical characteristics of an outbreak of influenza in the spring
of 1961. Klin. med. 40 no.7:41-47 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry propedevticheskoy terapii (sav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. M. D. Tushinskiy[deceased]). I Leningrad-
skogo instituta imeni akad. I. P. Pavlova)

(INFLUENZA)

DAVIDOVA, T.A., kand. med. nauk (Leningrad)

A case of aneurysm of the pulmonary artery of rheumatic
etiology. Klin. med. 41 no.4:121-124 Ap '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry propedevticheskoy terapii I Leningradskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova.

DAVYDOVA, T.A.

Cyclotron plasma instability with a nonmonotone ion distribution function. Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 35 no.6:1024-1031 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

L 5478-65 DVI(1)/EFT(h)-/DVG(h)/EPA(h)21 PA 6/Po-4/Pab-10/P1-4 JUP(6)

WM/AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5015623

UN/0057/05/035/006/1024/1031

AUTHOR: Davydova, T.A.

TITLE: On the cyclotron instability of a plasma for which the ion distribution function is not monotonic

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.35, no.6, 1965, 1024-1031

TOPIC TAGS: plasma instability, cyclotron resonance, anisotropy, magnetic trap

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the cyclotron instability of a magnetized plasma with an anisotropic ion velocity distribution function. The calculations are of interest in connection with plasmas in magnetic traps. The distribution function for the component of the ion velocity parallel to the magnetic field is assumed to be Maxwellian and that for the transverse component v to be proportional to $\exp(-((v - w)/wL)^2)$, where w is a constant velocity and L is a dimensionless parameter. The distribution function for v reduces to a delta function in the limit $L = 0$. The dispersion equation is written

Card 1/3

L 54764-65

ACCESSION NR: AFS015623

ten in the form derived by Yu.N.Dnestrovskiy (Yadernyy sintez 3,259, 1963) in his discussion of the delta function transverse ion velocity distribution, and conditions for the stability of the plasma are derived from it by a method that has been described elsewhere by others (Yu.N.Dnestrovskiy, D.N.Kostomarov and V.I.Pistunovich, Yadernyy sintez 3,30,1963). It is shown that as L increases, i.e., as the ion velocity distribution becomes less sharp, the critical velocity anisotropy for plasma instability increases. This effect of L on the critical anisotropy is greater for high electron temperatures than for low. If the plasma is finite in extent the instability for a fixed ion velocity anisotropy disappears when the plasma density exceeds a certain critical value, and this critical density increases with increasing size of the plasma. This effect of plasma size is absent in the case of a delta function transverse ion velocity distribution. "In conclusion, I want to express my gratitude to Yu.N.Dnestrovskiy for his interest, assistance and discussion of the results." Orig. art.has: 34 formulas and 2 figures.

Card 2/3

L 34761-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015623

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomono-
sova, Fizicheskiy fakul'tet (Physics Department, Moscow State Univer-
sity)

SUBMITTED: 17Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, NP

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

9.4310 (1003, 1139, 1150)

34191
S/139/61/000/006/010/023
E039/E414

AUTHORS: Synorov, V.F., Davydova, T.G.

TITLE: On the question of investigating certain organic coatings for protecting the surface of semiconductor devices

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Fizika.
no.6, 1961, 74-80

TEXT: Loss of stability and reliability in semiconductor diodes and triodes appears to be mainly due to surface processes. The authors have, therefore, examined the effect of the following coatings on the parameters of semiconductor devices:
a standard compound with a base of butylmethacrylate - MBK-3 (MBK-3),
17 parts by weight of epoxy-resin Э-40 (E-40) and 2 parts
50% solution hexamethylenediamine in alcohol;
17 parts by weight of epoxy-resin ЭД-6 (ED-6) and 2 parts
50% solution of hexamethylenediamine in dibutylphthalate;
17 parts by weight epoxy-resin E-40 and 2 parts
50% solution hexamethylenediamine in dibutylphthalate;
17 parts by weight epoxy-resin E-40 and 1.6 parts

Card 1/3

34194

S/139/61/000/006/010/023
E039/E414

On the question of ...

50% solution hexamethylenediamine in dibutylphthalate. The hexamethylenediamine is a hardener used at room temperature and the dibutylphthalate is a plasticizer for reducing the brittleness of the coatings. The germanium triodes were first etched in a boiling solution of 30% perhydrol, rinsed for 1 to 2 min in boiling distilled water and then dried for 3 hours at 120°C. Before applying the coatings a series of control measurements were made of the amplification coefficient and the reverse collector current. The samples were then coated, dried for 8 hours at a temperature of 70 to 80°C and the measurements repeated. The results obtained are given in figures and tables showing the most probable values of the amplification coefficient and the reverse collector current. The experiments indicate that quite different (chemically) coatings give rise to similar changes in the parameters of the germanium triodes. To a first approximation the mechanism of these effects can be explained by changes in the surface potential associated with the adsorption of polar molecules of the coating by the germanium surface. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 16 references: 5 Soviet bloc and 11 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English Card 2/3

On the question of ...

34791
S/139/61/000/006/010/023
E039/E414

language publications read as follows: Ref.3: H. Statz, de Mars,
L. Davias, A. Adams. Phys. Rev., v.101, no.4, 1956, 1272;
Ref.4: W.T.Eriksen, H. Statz, G.A. de Mars. J. Appl. Phys., v.20,
no.1, 1957, 138; Ref.5: J.T.Wallmark. RCA, v.18, 1957, 255;
Ref.6: J.T.Wallmark, R.R.Johnson, RCA Rev. v.18, no.4, 1957, 512.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom
gosuniversitete imeni V.V.Kuybysheva
(The Siberian Physicotechnical Institute of Tomsk
University imeni V.V.Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: October 19, 1960

Card 3/3

PROKHOROVA, M.I.; DAVIDOVA, T.I.

Metabolism of glycogen, glucose, and lactic acid in the muscle and liver following excitation of the animal with phenamine. Vop.med.khim. 5 no.5:353-357 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Chair of Biochemistry of the "A.A. Zhdanov" State University, Leningrad.

(GLYCOGEN metab.)

(GLUCOSE metab.)

(LACTATES metab.)

(LIVER metab.)

(MUSCLES metab.)

(ACETOPHENECIDIN pharmacol.)

T 33218-65 EST(M)/EPP(C)/EWO(M)/EPR/EMP(J)/2 10-4/11-4/12-4 RPL RA/RWH/WH
 ACCESSION NR: AP4035098 8/0191/64/000/005/0007/0010

AUTHOR: Lyustgarten, Ye.I.; Ia, V.P.; Pashkov, A.B.; Skakal'skaya, N.B.;
 Davydova, T.I.; Zhukov, M.M.

TITLE: Synthesis and investigation of copolymers of macroporous structure

SOURCE: Plastikheskiye massy, no. 5, 1964, 7-10

TOPIC TAGS: styrene divinylbenzene copolymer, acenaphthylene divinylbenzene co-
 polymer, synthesis, macroporous structure, macroporosity, microporosity, thermal
 stability, radiation stability, bulk density, chain transfer, chain termination,
 polymerization, copolymer swelling, cross linkage, ion exchange resin

ABSTRACT: The synthesis and properties of macroporous copolymers of styrene with
 divinylbenzene (DVB) and of acenaphthylene with DVB which are useful as ion exchange
 resins, were investigated in solvents in which they swell (toluene, carbon tetra-
 chloride) and in which they do not swell (n-heptane, n-nonane). The structures of
 the copolymers with improved mechanical and kinetic properties were also examined.
 Of these two types of copolymers, the acenaphthylene-DVB ion exchange resin prob-
 ably has a higher thermal and radiation stability. The copolymers made in toluene
 and CCl₄ were similar in appearance and bulk density to the usual copolymers, but

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L 33218-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4035098

2

those synthesized in the aliphatic solvents formed full samples of lower bulk density, characteristic of macroporous products. Thus, to obtain macroporous structure the solvent should mix with the initial monomer, should not cause chain transfer or termination, and not promote a swelling of the copolymer. The effect of the amount of solvent and of the extent of cross-linkage (DVB content) on the type of porosity was also examined. It was found that the macro- and average-size pores absorb cyclohexane, while all types of pores absorb toluene. The difference in absorption, therefore, determines the microporosity of the copolymers. The results indicated that increases in DVB and in solvent increase the total porosity of the copolymer and the macroporosity simultaneously with decrease in microporosity. The degree of macroporosity depends on the DVB to solvent ratio. For styrene copolymers the optimum ratio is 20-30 wt.% DVB and 50-60% (on weight of monomer) of n-heptane; for acenaphthylene copolymers 30-40% DVB and 40-50% n-nonane. "Work was conducted at the Ural State University under the direction of Prof. A.A. Tager." Original has: 1 table, 6 figures, and 5 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, 00

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 013

Card 2/2

PIUSHKIN, I.V.; EL'KIN, S.B.; DAVIDOVA, T.I.; BESPALOVA, M.V.

Use of a liquid medium for the growth of concentrated Hemophilus
pertussis cultures suitable for vaccine preparation. Vak. i giv.
no.1:170-173 '83. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Leningradskiy Institut vaktsin i sыворотok.

DAVIDOVA, T.N.; GOL'DSHTEYN, P.L.

Separating genetic types of deposits as a basis for lithogenetic studies of coal-bearing strata. Trudy Inst.geol.nauk. no.90:28-44 '47.

(MLRA 9:11)

(Coal geology)

DAVYDOVA, T.N.

Location of the Principal break in the Cambrian and Ordovician cross section of the northern part of the Soviet Baltic Region.
Izv.AN SSSR Ser.geol.26 no.12:58-70 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya Ministerstva
geologii i okhrany neдр, Moskva.
(Baltic Region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

DAVYDOVA, T.N.

Stratigraphy of the sediments between the "blue clays" and the
Pakerort layers in the northern part of the Soviet Baltic region.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 29 no.8:37-50 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo
syr'ya (VIMS), Moskva.

DAVIDOVA, T.N.

KIBARDIN, S.A.; DAVYDOVA, T.N.

Turbidimetric titration of blood serum proteins by the salts of heavy metals. Lab. delo 3 no.1:3-6 Ja-F '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigieny imeni Pastera (dir. N.P. Ivanov)
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (TITRATION) (SALTS)

FRIDMAN, E.A.; MASLENNIKOVA, L.K.; DAVYLOVA, T.N.; TARASOVA, Ye.F.

Some results of a study of the preventive properties of serum from
influenza convalescents. Vrach.delo no.6:621-623 Je '59. (MIPA 12:12)

1. Institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Pastera,
i 39-ya poliklinika Leningrada.
(SERUM) (INFLUENZA)

DAVIDOVA, T.N.

Evaluation of V.E. Pigarevskii's method of thinocytoscopy in the diagnosis of grippe. Lab.delo 6 no.1:48-50 Ja-Fe '60.

(MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz laboratorii grippe Instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Pastera, Leningrad.
(INFLUENZA)

DAVYDOVA, T.N.; GOL'DSHTEYN, TS.L.

Conceptions "facies analysis" and "facies." Biul.MOIP.Otd.
geol. 40 no.5:131-136 S-O '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

DAVIDOVA, T.S.

~~Results of the Third All-Union Public Inspection Program (conducted in 1964).~~ Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 18 no.4:29-30 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. TSentral'noye pravleniye Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva
bumazhnoy i derevoobrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti.

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. Central Nervous System. S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 16911

Author : Davydova, T. V.

Inst : Moscow Veterinary Academy

Title : On Comparative Morphology and Histochemistry of the Mid-Brain of Some Animals

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. vet. akad., 1958, 22, No 1, 49-56

Abstract : The nuclei (N) of the mid-brain at the level of the anterior clivus of the lamina quadrigemina of cats, cattle, pigs and horses were studied histologically and histochemically. It was shown that the histochemical method of Homori in the Chilingaryan modification is suitable for study of the morphology of

Card 1/3

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. Central Nervous System. S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 16911

neurons of the C.N.S. Various N of the studied region are characterized by high activity of acid phosphatase, which is apparently determined by the functional nature of neurons and their typological peculiarities. Within the limits of each nucleus there are neurons with various activity of acid phosphatase, which depends on differences in the state of nervous conductivity that existed during the life of the animal. The activity of alkali phosphatase is discovered in the walls of blood-carrying capillaries. The method of lead impregnation shows only the axis cylinders which are more strongly impregnated in the

Card 2/3

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. Central Nervous System. S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 16911

large fibers of the anterior cerebellar peduncle. It was established that, in the cells of N of the mesencephalic radicle and red N, the tigroid is dust-like and, in the oculomotor, it has a lumpy structure.

Card 3/3

27

DAVIDOVA, T.V.; D'YACHKOVA, L.N.

Axodendritic connections of the cerebral cortex; electron microscope study. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.5:1191-1192 D '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Bakulevym.
(Cerebral cortex)

D'YACHKOVA, L. N.; DAVIDOVA, T. V.; YAKOVSON, N. K.

Participation of mitochondria in the formation of synaptic vesicles. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.6:1467-1469 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A. N. Bakulevym.

(MITOCHONDRIA) (CEREBRAL CORTEX)

DAVYDOVA, T.V.

Some data on the synaptic organization of a cortical plate of
the forebrain in the tortoise. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 4:970-973
Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom I.S.Beritashvili.

_____, G. D., DAVIDOVA, T. V.; DYACHKOVA, L. N.

"The ultrastructure of synapses in the brain of certain vertebrates."
report submitted to 3rd European Regional Conf, Electron Microscopy,
Prague, 26 Aug-3 Sep 64.

DAVYDOVA, T.V.

Characteristics of the ultrastructure of tubular mitochondria in
the neuropil of the forebrain in a turtle. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.3:
675-677 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR.
Submitted July 11, 1964.

DAVYDOVA, V.A.; MAKAREVICH, N.I.

Universal apparatus for electrophoresis in starch and on paper.
Lab. delo no. 12:710-713 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii (zaveduyushchiy - kand.med.nauk
N.I.Makarevich) Khabarovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

DAVYDOVA, V.D. (Sofiya)

"Bulgarian Communist Party and the public health system" by B.Cholakov.
Reviewed by V.D.Davydova. Sov. zdrav. 19 no.11:68-71 '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

(BULGARIA--COMMUNIST PARTY)
(CHOLAKOV, B.)

(BULGARIA--PUBLIC HEALTH)

CHERNINA, N.P., doktor med.nauk; DAVYDOVA, V.P., kand.biol.nauk; KORYUKIN,
V.I., inzh.

Weight-bearing on the heads of the metatarsal bones according to
electrodynamographical data. Ortop., travm. i protez. 21 no.8:
36-42 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta protezirovaniya
i protezostroyeniya Ministerstva sotsial'nogo obespecheniya RSFSR
(direktor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. B.P.Papov).
(FOOT)

1. DAVYDOVA, V.F.
2. USSR (600)
4. Medicine - United States
7. Criticism of medicine in the U.S.A. on the pages of the journal "Vrach.", Sov.zdrav. 12 no. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

DAVIDOVA, V.F.

Public health in the Bulgarian Peoples' Republic, September 9, 1944-
1954. Sov. zdrav. 13 no.3:47-53 My-Je '54. (MIRA 7:8)

1. Iz Instituta organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny
Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR imeni N.A.Semashko (dir. Ye.D.
Ashurkov)

(PUBLIC HEALTH,
*in Bulgaria)

DAVIDOVA, V.F. (Moskva)

Physicians of the Enlightenment during the national renaissance
of Bulgaria. Sov.med. 18 no.9:37-41 S '54. (MLRA 7:11)

(HISTORY, MEDICAL

in Bulgaria, contribution of physicians during
national renaissance)

Davydova, V. F. -- "History of Public Health of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."
Acad Med Sci USSR, Inst of the Organization of Public Health and History of
Medicine imeni N. A. Semashko, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for Degree of Doctor
of Medical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 87-104

DAVYDOVA, Vera F.; PETROV, Boris Dmitriyevich, red.

[History of Soviet preventive medicine] Ocherki istorii profilakticheskogo napravleniya sovetskoi meditsiny. Kollektiv avtorov: V.F.Davydova i dr. Moskva, Medgiz, 1958. 193 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(MEDICINE, PREVENTIVE)

~~DANYDOVA~~, V.F., kand.med.nauk (Sofiya).

Outstanding Bulgarian scientist Asen Zlatarov. Sov.med. 22 no.9:147-151
S'58 (MIRA 11:11)

(ZLATAROV, ASEN, 1885-1936)

DAVYDOVA, V.F., kand.med.nauk (Sofiya)

From the history of social medicine in Bulgaria, Petr Orakhovats.
Sov.zdrav. 18 no.8:40-46 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(BIOGRAPHIES)

DAVYDOVA, V.F., dotsent

"Konstantin Pashev. A bibliography" by M. Radoslavova, end
V.Bak'rdzhiev. Reviewed by V.F.Davydova. Sov. zdrav. 20 no.7:
88 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(BIBLIOGRAPHY...PASHEV, KONSTANTIN MIKHAILOVICH)
(RADOSLAVOVA, M.) (BAK'RDZHIEV, V.)

DAVYDOVA, V.F., dotsent

Scientific Society of Historians of Medicine of the People's
Republic of Bulgaria. Sov. zdrav. 20 no.9:94-98 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(BULGARIA..MEDICAL SOCIETIES)

L 1868-66 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m) WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5024495

UR/0191/65/000/010/0001/0073

678.673.4:678.029.44

AUTHOR: Vinogradova, S. V.; Andreyeva, M. A.; Davydova, V. F.; Korshak, V. V.

TITLE: Study of the feasibility of curing and converting thermosetting polyaryl esters into end products

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 10, 1965, 1-3

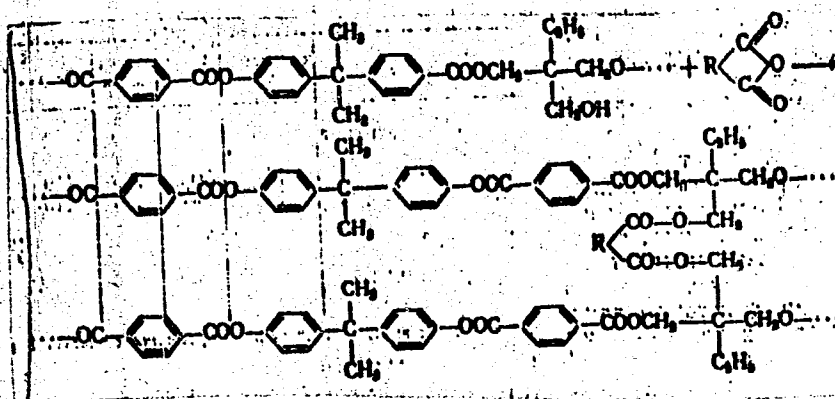
TOPIC TAGS: polyaryl ester, heat resistant plastic, polyaryl plastic

ABSTRACT: A study has shown that unfilled or quartz-filled cross-linked D-5 polyaryl ester can be processed into end products by molding. D-5, prepared from terephthaloyl chloride, bisphenol A, and 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane (1/0.5/0.5 molar ratio), is partly cross-linked (38% insoluble in chloroform) at the outset. Study of further cross-linking by various curing agents revealed that maleic and endic (cis-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalic) anhydrides or tetrabutoxytitanium give the best results. Cross-linking occurs as follows:

Cord 1/4

L 1868-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024495



Study of D-5 molding showed the expediency of using a cross-linked polymer softening at 200—210C and 60—70% insoluble. Such a polymer is rapidly molded (at 110—160C) into solid products. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure shows the thermomechanical properties of D-5 and, for comparison, of D-2 polyaryl ester (from terephthalic acid and bisphenol A). As Fig. 1 indicates, cross-linking considerably improves heat resistance.

Card 2/4

L 1868-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024495

Cross-linked D-5 withstands temperature cycling from -60 to 250C and exhibits good dielectric properties. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 4 figures. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4/12

Card 3/4

L 1868-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024495

ENCLOSURE: 01

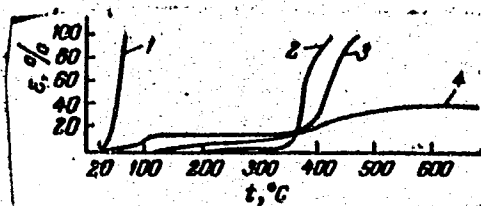


Fig. 1. Thermomechanical curves

1 - Initial D-5 polyarylate ester;
2 - D-2 polyarylate ester; 3 - D-5
cross-linked with 15% maleic an-
hydride; 4 - D-5 cross-linked with
15% tetrabutoxytitanium.

Card 4/4

DAVYDOVA, V.K.

Partially set-transitive substitution groups. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; mat. no.1:121-125 '57. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I.
Mendeleeva.
(Groups, Theory of)

DAVYDOVA, V.M.
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

[Tobacco trade] Torgovlia tabachnymi tovarami. Moskva, Gos. gorg-
izdat, 1952. 61 p. (MIRA 10:3)
(Tobacco industry)

S/080/63/036/001/018/026
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Popova, Z.V., Yanovskiy, D.M., Kirpichnikov,
P.A., Kapustina, A.S., and Davydova, V.M.

TITLE: Stabilization of polyvinyl chloride (PVC)
with esters of alkylphosphinic acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 1,
1963, 187 - 191

TEXT: The n-butyl, n-amyl, n-hexyl, n-octyl, iso-propyl, iso-amyl, and phenyl esters of 1,2-epoxy-2-propyl-phosphinic acid were prepared by condensing the corresponding dialkyl phosphorus acids with monochloroacetone, at 100°C, without a catalyst, and removing HCl from the resulting esters of 1-hydroxy-2-chloro-iso-propylphosphinic acid with alcoholic 25 - 35 % KOH. The stabilizing effects of these compounds on the thermal decomposition of PVC were investigated by heating PVC, with and without additions of the phosphinates (0-0.5 g per g PVC), to 175, 185, and 195°C. The quantities measured were the induction period until the commencement of HCl evolution (T min), mean integral rate of HCl

Card 1/2

Stabilization of polyvinyl ...

S/080/63/036/001/018/026
D204/D307

evolution over 3 hours (V mg HCl/g PVC) and the temperature of initial decomposition (t_{0C}). The phosphinates exerted a retarding action, which varied according to the nature of R in $(RO)_2P.O.C-CHO$

When R was a straight chain, the stabilizing effect was most strongly pronounced. The reduction in V was greater for (a) higher alkyl groups, (b) higher temperatures and (c) greater concentrations of the phosphinate in the polymer. Phenyl and iso-alkyl phosphinates were less effective but their effects also increased at higher temperatures. The mechanism of the stabilizing action is indicated. There are 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: December 6, 1961

Card 2/2

DAVYDOVA, V.M.

Course of experimental tuberculosis in animals preliminarily adapted to hypoxia. Biol. eksp. biol. i med. 55 /1.e.56/ no.10:35-40 0'63 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii (zav. G.S. Kan) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (zav. - prof. A.D. Semenov). Predstavlena akademikom V.N.Chernigovskim.

SHKOL'NIK, M.Ya.; DAVYDOVA, V.N.

Partial elimination of zinc deficiency in plants by vitamins B₁
and B₁₂. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.1:230-232 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova AN SSSR. Predstav-
leno akademikom A.L. Kursan ovym.

(Plants, Effect of zinc on)

(Plants, Effect of vitamins on)

SHKOLNIK, M. I.; KOSITSYN, A. V.; PARIBOK, T. A.; DAVYDOVA, V. N.

"The physiological role of zinc in plants."

report submitted for 10th Intl Botanical Cong, Edinburgh, 3-12 Aug 64.

AS USSR, Leningrad.

SHKOL'NIK, M.Ya.; DAVYDOVA, V.N.

Effect of zinc and vitamins B₁ and B₆ on the incorporation of C¹⁴-tyrosine into proteins. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.6:1465-1466 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

J. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L.Komarova AN SSSR. Submitted August 26, 1964.

Dist: 1E1j/4E2c(j)/4E3d

Alkoxy-silanes. VII. Reaction of tetraacetoxyallane with alcohols. Synthesis of tetraalkoxy- and alkoxyacetoxy-silanes. B. N. Dolgoy, V. P. Davydov, and M. G. Vorenkov (Inst. Silicate Chem., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 27, 211-218 (1957), in *S.A. 31*, 15489i. —Addn. of ROH to $\text{Si}(\text{OAc})_4$ at 60–70° gave after stirring at this temp. 1.5–3 hrs. a distillable material and an undistillable residue of silicic acid gel. Thus, 54.2 g. $\text{Si}(\text{OAc})_4$ and 63.4 g. BuOH gave 77% $\text{Si}(\text{OBu})_4$, b_p 148.8°, d_4 0.8908, n_D^{20} 1.4131. Similarly were prepd.: 83% $(\text{MeEtCHO})_2\text{Si}$, b_p 116.5–7.5°, 0.8880, 1.4075; 63% $(\text{Me}_2\text{CO})_2\text{SiOAc}$, b_p 98.5–7°, if run at reflux, or 79% if run at 100°; attempts to prep. $(\text{Me}_2\text{CO})_2\text{Si}$ failed. Also prepd.: 53% $\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_4$; 80% $(\text{PrO})_2\text{Si}$, b_p 115°, 0.9117, 1.4016; 77% $(\text{iso-PrO})_2\text{Si}$, b_p 81–1.5°, 0.8772, 1.3845; 73% $(\text{iso-BuO})_2\text{Si}$, b_p 120.5–30°, 0.8855, 1.4004; 87% $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{O})_2\text{Si}$, b_p 253–5°, 0.8890, 1.4355; 81% $(\text{PhO})_2\text{Si}$, m 48°. Distn. of 41.5 g. $(\text{Me}_2\text{CO})_2\text{Si}(\text{OAc})_2$ with 11 g. BuOH gave 50% $(\text{Me}_2\text{CO})(\text{BuO})\text{Si}(\text{OAc})_2$, b_p 128–30°, n_D^{20} 1.4255, d_4 1.0140, also formed in 76% yield from 60 g. $\text{Si}(\text{OAc})_4$, 19 g. Me_2CO , and 19 g. BuOH. Also reported are: $(\text{Me}_2\text{CO})_2\text{Si}(\text{OAc})_2$, b_p 102.3–2.5°, 1.4040, 1.0104, 47.5%; 92% $(\text{BuO})_2\text{Si}(\text{OAc})_2$, b_p 144–0°, 1.4000, 1.0223; 85% $(\text{sec-C}_4\text{H}_9\text{O})_2\text{SiOAc}$, b_p 108.7–9.7°, 1.4291, 0.9601. $\text{Si}(\text{OAc})_4$ with MeOH gave an azeotropic mixt. of $(\text{MeO})_2\text{Si}$ and AcOH. $\text{Si}(\text{OAc})_4$ (20.5 g.) with 27.1 g. PrOH yielded a gel on heating to 95° and a high yield of AcOPr. The reaction of $\text{Si}(\text{OAc})_4$ with PhOH is best run in C_6H_6 at 100°. VIII. Alkyl(aryl)acetoxy-silanes and their reaction with aliphatic alcohols. *Ibid.* 1513–9. —Distn. of a mixt. of 103.5 g. PhSiCl_3 and 200.2 g. Ac₂O after standing 18–20 hrs. gave 35.5% $\text{Ph}_2\text{Si}(\text{OAc})_2$, b_p 163°, d_4 1.1939, n_D^{20} 1.4708, m 34.5°.

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Thus were prepd.: 70% $\text{MeSi}(\text{OAc})_3$, b_p 87-8°, n_D 40.3°; 94% $\text{Me}_2\text{Si}(\text{OAc})_2$, b_p 105°, 1.0540, 1.4030; 35% Me_3SiOAc , b_p 103-1°, 0.8914, 1.3875; 70% $\text{EtSi}(\text{OAc})_3$, b_p 107.5-8.5°, 1.1428, 1.4123; 90% $\text{Et}_2\text{Si}(\text{OAc})_2$, b_p 73.3°, 1.0240, 1.4152; 74.6% $\text{BuSi}(\text{OAc})_3$, b_p 112-14°, 1.0872, 1.4155; 78% $\text{iso-BuSi}(\text{OAc})_3$, b_p 101-2°, 1.0064, 1.4158; 81% $\text{MeEtCHSi}(\text{OAc})_2$, b_p 110-17°, 1.0988, 1.4185; 70% $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Si}(\text{OAc})_3$, b_p 121-2°, 1.1567, 1.4430. Refluxing 30 g. Me_2SiCl_2 in 70 ml. C_6H_6 through a Soxhlet thimble with 30 g. dry NaOAc 3 hrs. gave 76% $\text{Me}_2\text{Si}(\text{OAc})_2$, b_p 105°; the reaction with Ac_2O as above gave a 90% yield. To 28.5 g. $\text{MeSi}(\text{OAc})_3$ was added 23.5 g. PrOH giving an exothermic reaction, after stirring with cooling 1 hr. the mixt. yielded 70% $\text{MeSi}(\text{OPr})_3$, b_p 15.5-6.3°, n_D 83.5°, 0.8831, 1.3990, if the mixt. was directly distd. *in vacuo*. Thus were prepd.: 79% $\text{MeSi}(\text{OPr})_3$; 47% $(\text{iso-BuO})_2\text{SiPr}$, b_p 101°, 0.8690, 1.4048; 24% $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{MeO})_2\text{SiPr}$, b_p 201-2°, 0.8607, 1.4310; 84% $\text{EtSi}(\text{OBu})_3$, t_p 123°, 0.8787, 1.4145; 42% $\text{PhSi}(\text{OBu})_3$, b_p 165-7°, 0.9450, 1.4033. If the reaction mixt. is distd. at atm. pressure the acetoxy groups react with the evolved ROH.

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and the products are silanols and esters of AcOH; the silanols condense in the process to polysiloxanes. Reaction of 27 g. $\text{PhSi}(\text{OAc})_3$ with 25 g. BuOH completed by 1 hr. at 100-20° gave 42% $\text{PhSi}(\text{OBu})_3$. The reaction of acetoxy-silanes with ROH requires heating if R is a tertiary radical. Thus, the reaction of $\text{MeSi}(\text{OAc})_3$ with Me_3COH in various proportions heated 3-28 hrs. at 120-30° gave up to 76.3% $\text{MeSi}(\text{OAc})(\text{OCMe}_3)_2$, b_p 71.5°, 0.9431, 1.4020. Slow addn. of 26.4 g. Me_3COH to 78.5 g. $\text{MeSi}(\text{OAc})_3$ and stirring 1 hr. gave after distn. 45 g. $\text{MeSi}(\text{OCMe}_3)(\text{OAc})_2$, b_p 91°, 1.0120, 1.4045. Thus were obtained: 63% $\text{Me}_2\text{Si}(\text{OCMe}_3)(\text{OAc})_2$, b_p 155.5°, 0.9318, 1.3995; 64% $\text{PhSi}(\text{OCMe}_3)(\text{OAc})_2$, b_p 157-9°, 1.0044, 1.4611; 52% $\text{Me}_2\text{Si}(\text{OCMe}_3)_2(\text{OAc})_2$, b_p 92-4°, 0.9221, 1.4130; 40% $\text{Me}_2\text{Si}(\text{OAc})(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Me})_2$, b_p 118-19°, 0.9273, 1.4131; 85% $\text{Me}_2\text{Si}(\text{OAc})(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Me})_2$, b_p 105-9°, 1.0333, 1.4085; 20% $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{MeO})_2\text{SiMe}_2(\text{OAc})_2$, b_p 150-1°, 0.9151, 1.4250; 40% $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{MeO})_2\text{SiMe}_2(\text{OAc})_2$, b_p 115-18°, 0.9878, 1.4170; 77% $\text{Me}_2\text{Si}(\text{OBu})(\text{OAc})_2$, b_p 44.5-46°, 0.9263, 1.4021. G. M. K.

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DOLGOV, B.N.; DAVIDOVA, V.F.; VORONKOV, M.G.

Investigation in the field of alkoxysilanes. Part 8: Alkyl (aryl)acetoxy-silanes and their reaction with aliphatic alcohols. Zhur.ob.khim. 27
no.6:1593-1599 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(Silano) (Alcohols)

DAVYDOVA, V. P., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Acetoxylenes ~~Rusi~~
 $\text{RnSi}(\text{OCOCH}_3)_4\text{-n(n-0-3)}$ and their interaction with hydroxyl-
containing organic compounds." Len, 1958. 14 pp (Len Order
of Lenin State Univ im A. A. Zhdanov), 100 copies (KL, 18-58,
95)

AUTHORS: Voronkov, M. G., Davydova, V. P., SOV/62-58-6-7/37
Dolgov, B. N.

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Alkoxysilanes (Issledovaniya v oblasti alkoksisilanov) Communication 10. A New Method of Synthetizing Cyclic Ethers of Dialkylsilanediols and Orthosilicic Acid (Soobshcheniye 10. Novyy metod sinteza tsiklicheskikh efirov dialkilsilandioloov i ortokremnevoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 698-701 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was shown already on an earlier occasion that acetoxilanes react without any difficulties with alcohols to the accompaniment of the formation of corresponding alkoxysilanes and acetic acid. In the course of the present paper the authors investigated the possibility of applying this reaction to the synthesis of cyclic ethers of dialkylsilanediols by the interaction of dialkyldiacetoxysilanes with glycols. A new method of synthetization of 2,2-dialkyl-1,3-dioxo-2-silazyklononan by the reaction of dialkyldiacetoxysilanes with β , γ , δ , ϵ -glycols. In this way 4 of such compounds were obtained, viz. with

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Investigations in the Field of Alkoxysilanes.
Communication 10. A New Method of Synthetizing
Cyclic Ethers of Dialkylsilanediols and Orthosilicic Acid

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6, 7-, 8-, and 9-membered cycles (3 of them for the first time). The reaction of dialkyldiacetoxysilanes with ethylene glycol and propylene glycol leads to the formation of 2,2,7,7-tetraalkyl-1,3,6,8-tetraoxa-2,7-disilacyclodecane or of the corresponding methyl derivatives. In the interaction of tetraacetoxysilane with 1,3 butane diol 4,8-dimethyl-1,5,7,11-tetraoxa-6-silas piro-5,5 -undecane was obtained. There are 1 table and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of the Chemistry of Silicates, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 22, 1956

1. Ethers--Synthesis 2. Glycols--Chemical reactions 3. Silicic acid--Chemical reactions

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